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CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

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THE

CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS,

CATHCART, McMILLAN & MORTON, PROPRIETORS,

No. 18 HAYNE-STREET.

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Mr. AUG. BRENTANO, NO. 708 Broadway, New York, has always the latest dates of the DAILY NEWS, as he does of all the other principal journals of the country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Alabama Bonvention.

MONTGOMERY via Augusta, September 22.

The State Convention to-day passed an Ordinance abolishing slavery by a vote of eighty-nine to three. It also adopted an amendment to the Constitution crasing all provisions relative to slaves, making it the duty of the Legislature at its next session to pass the necessary laws to protect the Freedmen in their persons and property, and to guard the State against the evils which may arise from their sudden emancipation.

Literary Gossip.

The Harpers have issued the sixteenth edition of Major Nichols's "Story of the Great March." It contains General Sherman's own corrections of his official reports contained in the Appendix—one of the emendations making a serious difference in the sense of an important passage, where the words "General Government" were misprinted "General Grant" in the earlier editions. A voluminous report from General Easton, Quartermaster-General of Sherman's army, and a full index, have also been added.

A. K. Loring, of Boston, has issued a fresh war story, entitled "Standish," the plot of which is localized in Boston. It is a readable book.

Martin F. Tupper writes to the London Atheneum a protest against literary forgeries, instancing a poem entitled "Portrait of a Puscyite." to which his name was fraudulently attached. He adds a paragraph which contains a pun:

"Now, your equity will take notice that this is not the common case of a parody; no one in his senses would complain of what is only 'a more cheerful form of advertisement; and I for one return humble thanks to dear old Punch, and his younger brother Fun, for many of (here's a new joke for them) vituperation; I'm used to it, and take it as good-nature, though perhaps not always so intended."

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Joke for them) vituperation; I'm used to it, and take it as good-nature, though perhaps not always so intended."

The London Atheneum observes that "critics have long been at war as to the power of the hand to baffle the power of sight, by work almost infinitely minute. Optical work is exceedingly delicate, a thousandth part of an inch being quite a considerable space. Mr. Ruskin asserted, and Mr. Kingsley proved, that Turner's dots and lines were finer than the finest work done upon such lenses as those of Lord Rosse's telescope. By-and-by the sun may be able to distance even the artist's pencil in producing small and yet perfect work. A friend has sent to us from Melbourne a copy of the Colonial Land Act of 1865, done in the photographic department of the Land Office in that city, so minute as to be scarcely visible to the cye, the whole fifty-two pages, folio, being printed on a bit of paper about the size of a bank-note. This dainty production is the work of Mr. Moone."

Mr. H. W. Fricker has just published in London a volume of poems which he calls "A Quarter of a Century," giving the odd reason for choosing this title that he "has been acquainted with the gentloman to whom it is dedicated for five-and-twenty years."

An international scholastic competition is proposed by the French Government. M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, recently took occasion, while addressing the professors and pupils of the schools of Paris and Versailles, at the annual distribution of prizes, to announce that the Emperor had determined that the results of education should have place beside those of art and industry at the coming Universal Exhibition. "I warn you, then, future laureates of the general competition of 1867," said M. Duruy, "that your works, whatever they may be, will be sent to the committee of the Universal Exhibition. If Germany, England, Italy, and other powers will follow our example, and on like conditions, we shall see who is in best course." And further on the Minister added:

"While the immense edif

see who is in best course." And further on the Minister added:

"While the immense edifice is being erected which is to encase all the marvels of industry, the Emperor desires to see another temple raised by able hands for the genius of France. The sciences, arts and letters, recounting their progress and history for the last twenty years, showing what theories they have produced, what ideas they have given birth to, what facts they have discovered or explained, what new forms of imagination or of art they have produced—in a word, what France has thought, set side by side with what she has done, will be a noble exhibition, full of interest as regards the past, and rich in promise for the future; for the future leans on the pass in order to raise itself higher, and can only make the most of the support by thoroughly understanding it. If other nations will imitate our example, the moral exhibition will be worthy of the material show, and have the same happy consequences."

CONFEDERATE IN MEXICO.—Private letters from Mexico tell us of the arrival in Mexico City of large numbers of Confederate officers. Among them are Gen. Jack Magruder, Gen. Sterling Price, Gen. Stephens, late chief engineer in Lee's army; Gov. Trusten Polk, Gov. Allen, of Louisiana. Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, Gen. Leadbetter, Gen. Wilcox, Judge Watkins, Colonel Senmes, Colonel Anglade, Colonel Debniis, Major Kimmrell, Major Mordecai, Captains Carroll, Wood, Cage, Adams, of Missouri; Moore, of Alabama; Thompson, of Joe Johnston's staff, and Gregory. Lieutenant Maury has been appointed to the Observatory in Mexico, Gen. Stephens has charge of the San Luis Potoso railroad. Messrs, S. Barron and H. Meade, of Morgan's staff, and G. A. Borchert, late of the steamer Stonewall Jackson; have applied for lands to settle on permanently. Gen. Shelby and his command have remained in the Northern departments of Mexico; and the belief in Mexico City was that they will be accepted into the French Bervice.—N. Y. Journal.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE DANVILLE RAILnoad.—A. S. Enford has been elected President of
the Richmond and Danville (Va.) Railroad, over
Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, by a majority of 551 of
the stockholders' votes. His salary is \$4500. It
was prematurely announced a few days ago that
Gen. J. had been elected. He would, it is alleged,
have been chosen by a decided majority but for
the fear that it might not be acceptable to the
Government.

Frightful Ravages of Cholera at Constantinople.

TWENTY THOUSAND VICTIMS IN THE SULTAN'S CAPI-

IAMOMMEDAN PRAYERS OFFERED TO AVERT

The State Department is in receipt, this morning, of intelligence from the United States Consulstationed at Constantinople, dated August 14, in

ing, of intelligence from the United States Consul stationed at Constantinople, dated August 14, in which he says:

I had hoped to be able to report some abatement in the ravages of the cholera, which has been unusually virulent and malignant here for more than a month, causing almost an unprecedented panic among the inhabitants of Constantinople and vicinity. It is estimated that the victims of this direful scourge already number twenty thousand—the number of deaths in a single day having reached one thousand.

It is said that probably two hundred thousand of the terror-stricken lababitants have left the city. Business has been almost enti-cly suspended, and many places of business are closed.

Among the Musselmen population nightly processions perambulate the streets, chanting hymns and prayers for the averting of the scourge. Among the Greek population the fright has almost resulted in a famine—bakers refusing to make bread, butchers to kill meat, and grocers to sell provisions. The panic among the masses is out of all proportion to the danger.—Washington Republican, 18th inst.

THE NEW FRENCH BREECH-LOADING RIFLE AND MILITARY COSTUME.—The London Daily News' correspondent, writing from the camp at Chalons says:

says:

I have just seen the new breech-loading rifle, which has been decided upon as the future firearm of the French infantry. It is an admirable weapon. The bore is about the same as our long Enfield. The breech is opened by the most simple method, and I should say was next to impossible to get out of order. The barrel is pulled away, as it were, from the person who holds it, and pulled back in an instant. It can be loaded and fired with the greatest ease from thirty-one to thirty-three times in a minute. The bayonet it will have is to be the sword bayonet, the same as now used by the Chasseurs a Pied and the Zouaves.

A new head-dress is also about to be issued to the infantry. It is a very low shako, much the same make, shape and height as that worn by Lord Ranelagh and the South Middlesex Volunteers; but it is made of scarlet cloth, and is most comfortable and convenient to wear. With this and the scarlet knickerbockers, the lengthy leggings, and the loose blue tunic, the Emperor has certainly managed to make his infantry of the line the best dressed in Europe; and they will certainly be the best armed with the new breech-loaders they are now to have.

India—The Bhootan Ultimatum.—The Government of India has sent an ultimatum to the Rajah of Bhootan. The viceroy sent a letter from Simila threatening the Bhootans with an advance of our force in the cold weather to wipe out the insults suffered by the Mission. The letter was altogether so benevolent and restrained in its tone, so like the dignified dispatches which one civilized Power would address to another in such circumstances, that it is quite misunderstanding as to the extent of our power and the depth of our weakness must have been increased in their eyes by the disasters at Dewangiri and in front of Bala, and by the miserable conclusion of the cold weather campaign. But the Rajah has now been informed that unless he makes the most humble submission, yields to all our demands, and gives guarantees for the future, we shall march to Poonakha and lay it low next November. In any case we are prepared to march, force of three themsel. INDIA-THE BHOOTAN ULTIMATUM.-The Governall our demands, and gives guarantees for the future, we shall march to Poonakha and lay it low next November. In any case we are prepared to march a force of three thousand Sepoys and one thousand Europeans from Buxar up the valley of the Chinchu to Poonakha and Tassisuden—the other capital—on the 1st November next. This force seems to be much too large, for the Commissariat officers have calculated that, in a hilly country where men must go in single file over unbridged, and in one case unfordable rivers, no less than 13,000 coolies will be required. It is true that most of our great failures hitherto have arisen, as Sir Hugh Rose prophesied, from undervaluing our enemy; but surely a force of 500 Europeans and a Gorkha regiment 680 strong would be sufficient. At least such is the opinion of military men here, and of all the officers who know the country. It is well that an end seems to be at hand, so sad is the state of our troops posted in the malaria of the Dooars and a belt of marshy jungle, below which is received the drainage of the hills. Correspondents on the spot write most depressing accounts, which are more than borne out by the officers, who pass sick through Calcutta on their way home.

The Guano Supplix.—A recent lecturer on Gu-

THE GUANO SUPPLY.—A recent lecturer on Guano and the Guano Islands, before the royal agricultural college, says: "It is now twenty-two or twenty-three years since the first erop of Guano twenty-three years since the first crop of Guana was imported from the Chinca Islands, on the coast of Peru. These islands comprise three rocks, the joint area of which is under three thousand statute acres; and the quantity of guane still upon these rocks is commonly estimated at fifteen millions of tons, valued at more than one hundred millions of money." His brother had visited the Guano Islands last year, and, as to the result, we have the following statement: 'His account of these islands is totally different from any I have over yet seen published, for instead of the guano being exhausted in eight or ten years, which most writers assert, he says that the supply, comparatively speaking, is inexhaustible, the beds of guano being in many places more than one hundred feet thick, and two of the three principal islands being yet untouched.

On climbing the cliffs an invaverable grantity.

thick, and two of the three principal islands being yet untouched.

On climbing the cliffs an innumerable quantity of skeletons of large marine animals were presented to his view, such as those of the scal and walrus or sea-horse, striking up out of the surface in such quantities that the place appeared to be completely white all over. Passing along over the island he could scarcely take a step without his foot breaking through into a hole in which the guano bird makes its nest. These holes extend five or six yards into the bed of the guano, and the birds are continually occupied in fetching fish from the sea to feed their young ones. The number is so immense that the air seems completely alive with them. By this account it seems that guano is not all excrementious matter, as we have hitherto been led to suppose, but consists of a considerable amount of decomposed animal matter, in addition to the excrement of birds. It is evident from this brief sketch that the supply of guano will be at present by no means limited.

Personal Intelligence Hon Paul Dilling

Personal Intelligence.—Hon. Paul Dillingham, who has been elected Governor of Vermont, was one of the old line Democrats, and in years past was run by them, of course unsuccessfully, for Governor. The Democratic papers have had some fun out of him in the canvass. They have exhumed a letter written by him to John B. Floyd, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War, asking an opportunity to buy the Fort Snelling property in Minnesota. He says he wants to remove from Vermont, "where genuine democracy is so poorly thought of by the great colored party who rule, and always will here." He refers the Secretary to several gentlemen who, he says, "will vouch for me as a man standing well wherever known."

New Orleans, September 17.—Two-thirds of the people of Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, are in a destitute condition, and an appeal has been made to Gen. Canby, who has ordered immediate relief. A serious row occurred on Rocket's grounds between the creoles and negroes on Suiday, and fears of another outbreak next Sunday has been prevented by a militarly order.

General Swayne, of the Freedmen's Bureau, in Alabama, alluding in a circular to the impression prevailing among negroes that plantations will be parcelled amongs them at the beginning of the next year, tells them they need not hops for anything of the sort, but must go to work and behave themselves.

A company of forty-three women recently at-tempted to flee from the bonds of Mormonism in Utab, but they were overtaken and carried back to their masters. CINCINNATI, September 16.—R. Ellis, Jr. & Co., bankers, failed yesterday, owing to heavy losses in gold transactions.

A Mississippian's Speech—He goes in for Jones County. One sturdy man in the Mississippi State Conven-

tion—a delegate named Crawford, from Jones county-made his mark as an original talker. One of his speeches was as follows:

"Mr. President—Sir: I have come up here to express the feelins of my constituents on the great subjec. I come up here, sir, to represent my constituents where I come from. People hoot and wink up the streets, and say, 'there goes mossy-back from Jones;' but, sir, I have no prejudices; I am disposed to treat my enemies in a more Christian, a more missionary spirit than

mossy-back from Jones; but, sir, I have no prejudices; I am disposed to treat my enemics in a more Christian, a more missionary spirit than they treated me. I am a mossy-back, sir, and I stand here to-day to represent the county of Jones, otherwise known as 'the free State of Jones'.

"But let not people think to insult me with impunity. I love a dog for his faithfulness, but the yelping of puppies I despise. People said that the county of Jones, 'the free State of Jones,' seceded from Mississippi. Yes, sir, we fought them like dogs, we killed them like devis, we buried them like asses—yea, like asses, sir 1 My people down there in the county of Jones did, in their sovereign capacity, did secede, and did become mossy-backs, sir. We did fight them like dogs and will kill them like hellions—like hellions, I say, sir. But I didn't come up here to gas, sir, and I surrender my rights to the floor, sir, expressing only the one sentiment, that I stand up for the county of Jones in general; yes, sir, I am for Jones all the time."

At another time, referring to the opposition to

At another time, referring to the opposition to the Constitutional Amendment because it did not provide for compensating slave-owners, Mr. CRAWFORD said:

Crawford said:

"The principle of the opposition to the section introduced in the report of the committee seems to be remuneration. I agree to that amendment, were it broad enough, but in the essential all the provises fall short. These provises have only aimed at the remuneration to certain classes who have heretofore been the owners of African slavis, while I, Mr. President, represent women and children of the Caucusian race whose cries are now ascending in my down-trodden county for bread. Yes, sir, in my suffering county of Jones, to-day, the walls of three hundred and eighty widowed women and shirt-tail children are ascending before the God of right, and appealing in tears to the powers appointed for relief; yet, in the midst of these facts, it appears that the entre sympathies of this body are directed to that class who are presumptively suffering from the passage of the section under consideration. I appeal, in honesty, to this convention to remember the white race, and not to be wholly absorbed in he African.

Arago.—A monument erected to the memory of

ARAGO.—A monument erected to the memory of the celebrated physicst, astronomer and statesman, Arago, has been raised at Perpignan, his birthplace, the village Estagel being within a short distance from that city. His son, Mr. Emanuel Arago, not less distinguished as a barrister than as an active and able participator in the revolution of 18½, was invited to attend the inauguration of the monument, but declined, upon the ground that the high character of his father as an ardent attrict and republican statesman had been estesibly ignored in the programme of the ceremony, which was consequently incomplete, since the scientific genius of his father could not be separated from his zealous advocacy of progressand liberty. The authorities of Perpignan were, to doubt, anxions to render all due honor to the national services of their illustrious fellow citizen, but were prevented from doing so by instructions from headquarters, Louis Napoleon being not only jealous of living great men, but also of the influence of the dead. It might militate too forcibly against his popularity to parade the fact before the people that Arago, one of the foremost iren of European science, was also foremost in his apposition to the empire. Anago .- A monument erected to the memory of

To the Bottom:—Atelegraphic dispatch to the assistant superintentent of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad received yesterday, states that an engine intended for this side of the Pedce River, went to the bottom of that stream while attempting to bring it over in a flat-bottomed boat. Its weight puhed the bottom out of the boat, and the engine vent down in ten feet of water. It is said that it will be fully two weeks now before it can be raised and made ready for use again.—Wilmington Hrald, 21st.

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Splendid List of Articles. All to be sold for \$1 each.

Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1864.

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September 13

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Messrs. SAM'L HARRIS & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

So The Columbia Phoenix will publish every other
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weekly for the same period of time, and send bills to this
flice.

August 14

BOWERS & SILCOX Brokers, Auctioneers,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 49-WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COTTON, RICE, DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. Also, their attention will be given to SALES OF FUR-NITURE, REAL ESTATE, &c. Office for the present, at No. 238 KING-STREET. August 30

A. C. SCHAEFER, JAS E. BROWN & CO., GEO. Y. BARKER, No. 33 S. Front Street, Philadelphia. A. C. SCHAEFER, JR., CORNER LIGHT AND PRATT STREETS, Baltimore.

Adolphus C. Schaefer & Co., General Shipping & Commission MERCHANTS,

NO. 111 WATER-ST., NEW YORK. METEVERY FACILITY OFFERED FOR CONSIGN-MENTS and execution of orders in New York, Philadel-phia, or Baltimore, by either house-August 14 6mo*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Residing out of the City should send for our MEASURING CARD,

And take their own measure, and we will send them a PERFLCT FIT. E. A. BROOKS' BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

No. 575 Broadway, New York.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, of every description, for ladies, gents, boys, misses and children. N. B.—LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, September 21 Smos

L. W. SPRATT,

OFFICE OVER M'KAY & CAMPBELL, HASEL-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE. He will act as Agent in procuring PARDONS and ad-usting CLAIMS on Treasury Department.

SCHENCK'S MACHINERY DEPOT, JACOB B. SCHENCK, Agent,

NO. 70 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK. WOODWORTH PLANING, TONGUING AND GROV-WING MACHINES; Sash and Blind Machinery; Portable and Stationary Scam Engines and Bollers; Fage's Circular Saw Mills of the most approved con-struction, of all sizes, and all kinds of Machinery for working wood and iron. Also a superior quality of LEATHER BELTING, RUBBER BELTING, PACKING,

&c., &c.
Orders respectfully solicited, which will receive prompt attention. 2mo Deptember 14